

GEN. TREVINO IS CONCENTRATING FORCES ALONG THE RAILROADS

Has From 25,000 to 45,000 Men Near Mexican Central and Mexican Northwestern and in the Santa Maria River Valley.

EL PASO, Tex., June 28.—Mexican reports indicate that Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army corps of the north, has practically completed the disposition of his troops in preparation for possible hostilities with the United States. The command, the strength of which is variously estimated from 25,000 to 40,000 men, has been distributed along the two railroads of Chihuahua—the Mexican Central and the Mexican Northwestern—and in the Santa Maria River valley, in such a way as to menace the American line of communication and present an obstacle to a possible American drive toward Chihuahua city.

For more than a week troops have been concentrated in force at strategic points north of Chihuahua city along the line of the Mexican Central, running directly south from Juarez. Preparations to oppose any American attempt to use the Mexican Northwestern railroad, which extends in an easterly semi-circle the arc of which bends to the west of Juarez, through Casas Grandes, Madera and Santa Rosa to Chihuahua city, also have been made by the stationing of large forces at Bustillos and Guadalupe, and elsewhere. Several thousand men are said to be encamped, the palpable object at Guadalupe, about fifty miles southwest of here, being to block any effort to use the road to transport supplies from the border to Gen. Pershing's column and that at Bustillos, seventy miles west of Chihuahua city, to prevent Gen. Pershing's dispatching troops by rail to take the state capital.

Several thousand soldiers, including some artillery, are said to be bivouacked in the hills above the town of Clara canyon, about twenty miles east of Namiquiqui, their guns commanding the canyon through which passes the wagon road south toward Chihuahua from Gen. Pershing's chain of bases.

To offset these maneuvers Gen. Pershing has gathered at Colonia Dublan more than two hundred motor trucks, with which, in an emergency, he can transport infantry across country rapidly. The line of communication has been shortened, the southern base being at El Valle, about thirty miles from the border. Mexicans traveling over

HARDSHIPS AWAIT GUARDSMEN WHEN COMMANDS REACH BORDER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 28.—Blistering feet and sunburned noses will be prevalent among the national guardsmen within two days after they reach the border. The hardening processes will begin at once and will continue until they are to duplicate the marches made by Gen. Pershing's men on the trail of Francisco Villa.

Unless circumstances make it impossible, some part of each command will go on a hike each day. These marches will be made under conditions such as prevail in active campaigns. The guardsmen probably will be started with a march of five miles in the morning and the regulation amount of ammunition. The distance will be increased as the men improve in condition until they are able to cover thirty miles a day.

Equal attention will be paid to con-

U. S. SHIPS BRINGING 500 REFUGEES OUT

Americans Flee to Vessels on the West Coast of Mexico.

Five hundred American refugees from the west coast of Mexico are being brought north to San Diego, Cal., on the naval transport Buffalo, and the supply ship Glacier, according to reports today from Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific coast fleet. He said the Buffalo has most of the refugees aboard, having taken on her last contingent at Guaymas. He added that sixty-eight Americans in the Yaqui valley have refused to leave.

An overnight dispatch from Special Agent Rodgers of the State Department brought the information that a special car left the Mexican capital yesterday for Vera Cruz, carrying seventy Americans, including twenty-one from Guanajuato. All the Americans who decide to leave are expected to be en route north by the end of the week.

Consulate at Manzanillo and Frontera have started home. No consuls now remain in the interior. Some are lingering at ports where American war craft are keeping vigil for refugees to give their countrymen aid.

Vera Cruz Congestion Believed.

At Vera Cruz, where more than 400 Americans from Mexico City have arrived in the last few days, the congestion has been relieved by the departure of a Ward liner, crowded above capacity. The transport Sumner, now at Tampico, has been ordered to Vera Cruz.

Capt. Burrage, commanding the battleship Nebraska, at Vera Cruz, has reported that the tender Dixie, crowded with American refugees, has sailed from Tampico for Galveston. She should arrive early Friday. The captain said two children were born yesterday to American women on the Dixie.

Give No Intimation of Leaving.

Advice reaching the State Department today indicated that although the majority of Americans in Mexico are losing no time in getting back to United States soil, some of them up to the present time have given no intimation of leaving.

Counselor Polk today stated that he had received word that at Frontera, a seacoast town in the state of Tabasco, ten Americans had refused offers of assistance in getting back to the United States, saying that they do not contemplate leaving. Even in the City of Mexico some Americans have not yet arranged to return to the states. Advice reaching the State Department indicated that on Sunday about 500 citizens of the United States still remained in the City of Mexico. The great portion of this number planned to start for the United States within a day or so.

Many Have Mexican Wives.

State Department officials call attention to the fact that many American men have gone to Mexico and married Mexican women. While they have retained their American citizenship and are still entitled to protection, they have no fear of harm befalling them, and have elected to stay where they are and not return to the United States. State Department officials expressed the belief that in the event of hostili-

ties between Mexico and the United States many of the Americans who heretofore have refused to leave the country will endeavor to return to the United States without any further delay. The State Department will not be at all surprised if an "eleventh-hour" rush of refugees results. Nothing short of actual hostilities will frighten some Americans from the country, it is said.

Additional efforts to sound administration officials as to their attitude toward some form of mediation are meeting with a chilling reception. Charles A. Douglas, recently employed as Gen. Carranza's legal adviser here, called on Counselor Polk late yesterday at the State Department. He and Dr. Victor A. Rendon, head of the Yucatan sisal commission, had received word from Luis Cabrera, the Mexican finance minister, that Gen. Carranza was disposed to appeal to the arbitration provisions of the treaty of 1848, provided the United States was willing to submit the dispute to peaceful negotiation.

Mr. Douglas is understood to have suggested that the arbitration provided for in section 21 of the treaty could be employed to formulate a definite question as between the two governments, which might be settled by mediation. He left the conference with the clear impression that the Washington government would listen to no mediation suggestions.

All questions, including that of possible mediation, are here regarded as subsidiary to that of the freeing of the American troops at Chihuahua. Officials were gratified to learn by a report of the British consul in that city that the prisoners were being well treated and that only two were slightly wounded.

OBJECTS TO RACIAL LINES.

Mayor Mitchell Opposes Formation of Regiment Solely of Germans.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Mayor Mitchell objects to the organization of a regiment of troops to be composed exclusively of citizens of German birth. He made public today a letter in which he replied to the suggestion of a German resident of this city that such a regiment be organized. The mayor said in his letter that he was of the opinion it would be hurtful to draw racial lines in American military affairs.

"I would deprecate the formation of a regiment composed wholly of men of any one nationality," he added, "whether they be German, French, Italian or Russian, as this might tend to draw the very racial lines which I believe ought to be avoided. I suggest that you urge your men to join the regular organizations of the National Guard or such other organizations as may be recruited by the federal authorities."

ROOSEVELT TO OFFER DIVISION.

Expects to Raise 12,000 Men and Seek Major General's Commission.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Theodore Roosevelt is preparing to offer a division of approximately 12,000 men to the United States government, accompanied by his application for a commission as major general, in the event of war with Mexico and a call by the President for volunteers, it is learned here from authoritative sources.

Elaborate plans have been made quietly to recruit the organization from picked men throughout the country, and it is said that Col. Roosevelt has worked out every detail that would expedite the mobilization of the large fighting unit. Even the horses and mules necessary are said to have been pledged.

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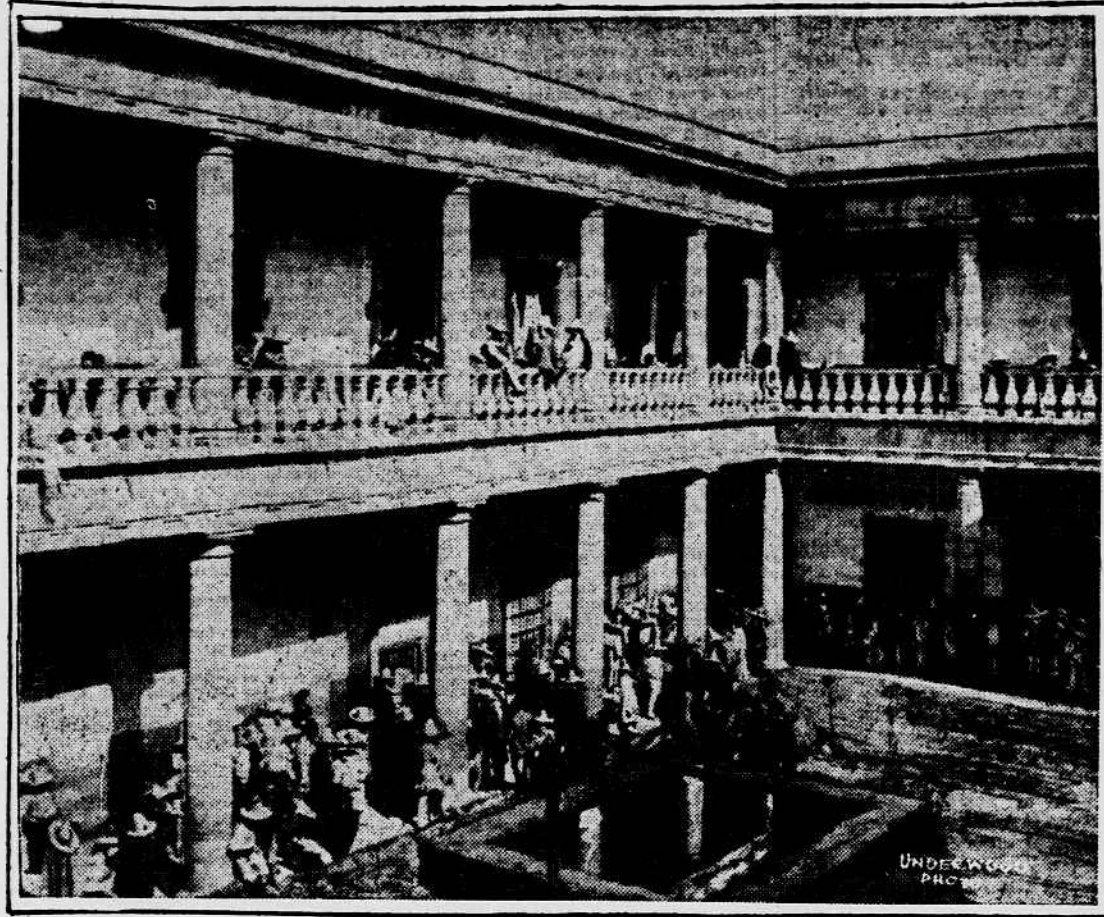
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WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE REPORTED TO BE IMPRISONED



INTERIOR OF THE PRISON AT CHIHUAHUA CITY, MEXICO, SHOWING COURTYARD AND BALCONY, AND PRISONERS LOITERING ABOUT. IT IS HERE THAT THE AMERICAN TROOPERS OF THE 10TH CAVALRY, CAPTURED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CARRANZA ENGAGEMENT, ARE REPORTED TO BE HELD.

OFFICIALS DISCOURAGE MEDIATION EFFORTS

Attempts Originating With Mexicans Are Being Received Coldly by the Administration.

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SHOTS ARE EXCHANGED BY PICKETS ON BORDER

NOGALES, Ariz., June 28.—Shots were exchanged shortly before midnight last night between a sentry squad on the west side of town and a detachment of Mexican soldiers.

The corporal in charge of the post reported that he challenged the Mexicans, that they continued to advance without replying and that after they were well over the line they fired a shot at him. He then ordered his squad to fire, repeating to a point 150 yards north of the line to prevent being flanked. The Mexicans retreated.

When reserve companies of infantry were rushed to the line the Mexican border guard opposite withdrew into the Mexican town. About twenty shots were fired by the United States troops. A Mexican officer then rode up to the customs house and said his men had

been fired on while they were on their side. Maj. William Brooke, officer of the guard, said every sentry was posted well back of the line. No casualties were reported by the Mexicans.

Later the reserve troops were withdrawn.

At a conference at the line with Maj. Brooke the Mexican commandant, Gen. Garay, promised a rigid investigation and severe penalties for any of his men found at fault.

Ask for the Release of the Freda.

State Department officials have requested the Treasury Department to release the steamer Freda, held up at New Orleans with a cargo of hospital supplies for Progresso, Yucatan, which customs officials suspected were destined for the Carranza army. Secretary Lansing investigated the case at the request of Representative Harrison of Mississippi, who had received an appeal from the Freda's owners.

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RECRUITING MEXICANS TO TAKE WASHINGTON

Hermosillo Circulars Say "Gringos Will Be Brushed Aside" Without Any Fighting.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 28.—Fifteen American refugees, including three women and several children, arriving from Hermosillo, report civil treatment by Mexicans en route, in spite of preparations for war. About 5,000 Yaqui Indians are said to have passed north through Hermosillo during the last week. The impression among the refugees, however, was that the Yaquis would follow their usual procedure and return to their own country as soon as they had been issued arms and ammunition.

Circulars spread broadcast from Hermosillo by recruiting officers and brought here by the refugees, contain a call to arms. They say, in part:

"No fighting will be necessary. Our brave troops will brush the gringos aside, until our glorious tri-color floats from the dome of the Capitol at Washington."

FAIL TO FIND MEXICANS KILLING PARKER AND WIFE

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 28.—Neither American cavalry nor the civilian posse in pursuit of bandits who murdered William Parker and his wife at their ranch thirty-five miles southwest of Hatchita, N. M., crossed the Mexican frontier, the trail having been lost on the American side, according to reports to officers of the border patrol here.

The report was brought by couriers, who said that the entire region was being combed in an effort to discover some trace of the marauders.

The courier who brought the bodies of the victims to Hatchita said that they had been found in a bedroom, each having been shot through the body several times with high-powered rifle bullets. The house had been looted and hoof prints about the premises indicated that a large number of horsemen comprised the band.

CARRANZA BAN ON VILLA.

Bandit Leader Will Not Be Used by Mexican De Facto Forces.

A report that Francisco Villa and a body of his followers are to be mustered into the Carranza army in the event of war with the United States has been officially denied by Eliseo Arredondo, Gen. Carranza's ambassador designate here.

Mr. Arredondo said he had been advised from Mexico City that under circumstances would Villa or the bandits allied with him be permitted to serve with the de facto troops. For more than two months, the ambassador's advice declared, Villa's whereabouts had been unknown to Carranza officials.

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Edmund S. Wolfe, Cashier.

Robert N. Harper, President.

On Economy

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There is a market for used articles, and the market place is the Want Ad pages of The Star.

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Saks & Company

Seventh Street.

6,000 Pieces of Men's Athletic Underwear

In a Rattling Big 3 Days' Sale.

The makers of one of the best-known standard brands of Men's Athletic Underwear

Shirts and Drawers and Union Suits

have accumulated a larger surplus than they care to carry—and they have disposed of it to us at such material concessions in price that we can announce the most remarkable offering of its character that has ever been made in Washington.

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for Separate Garments that usually sell at 50c, 75c and \$1.00!

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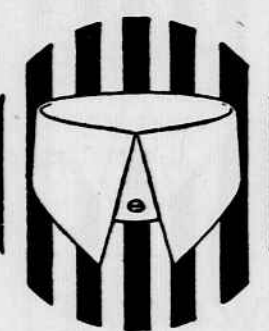
for Union Suits that usually sell for \$1, \$1.50 and more!

The quantity and the quality combined make it an extraordinary event. We have occasionally been able to offer a small lot at some reduction. But never such a complete assortment of materials and sizes—at prices that are really sacrifices.

The sizes run from 34 to 48 in the Shirts. From 30 to 48 in the Drawers. From 34 to 48 in the Union Suits—including not only regulars—but the "extra longs" and the "short stouts."

This particular make is celebrated for its fit—and every garment has the careful making consistent with its high-class production.

Look ahead and provide for more than the present.



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My Patent

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Gold Crowns and Bridge Work \$3, \$4 and \$5



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